

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



SHERWOOD MEMORIAL STUDIO

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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### CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

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## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

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FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

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### BRANCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM

1. Summer Assembly—8 weeks—July and August.
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## Between Editor and Reader

The Summer Assembly has added many new readers to "The Chautauquan." The Weekly Newsmagazine plan of keeping in touch with what Chautauqua now stands for has been quickly recognized as an improvement in Chautauqua's many sided service. Platform people, summer schools teachers, social and religious workers, club leaders, and Chautauqua Circle members have heartily welcomed the enlarged opportunity afforded by this medium of expression in behalf of the educative concerns in American life to-day. And this kind of a letter from a reader likewise encourages the editor: "I consider the Weekly Newsmagazine especially adapted to the needs of the present day and am glad to get the view point of so broad-minded an institution on the vital questions of the day."

Change from monthly to expanded weekly issue has been overwhelmingly approved by old readers. We appreciate the contra-sentiment of one who wrote: "I wish The Chautauquan was back in its old clothes," and the attitude of another: "I liked the monthly form but shall probably grow to like the weekly also." Be it remembered that "old clothes" have been changed for new at least once in every decade since "The Chautauquan" was born in 1880, and it must grow.

Note that for monthly identification and reference the cover color for all of the September issues is navy blue; a cover color will be selected for each month.

To subscribers constantly traveling or otherwise not regularly reached by weekly mailing, all the weekly issues of a month will be mailed in a single package, on request.

In its present form The Chautauquan Newsmagazine constitutes a unique current events course for groups or schools or individuals.

We should like to have every Newsmagazine reader become also a reader of the four books of the new Chautauqua course. Chautauqua offers the set on its merits, but any one of these or some thirty other titles in the list of the Chautauqua Library, standard volumes of Chautauqua interpretative character, is now available separately. It is on the character of the Chautauqua type of reading material—whether in magazine or book form, and in such units as you may choose to select—that Chautauqua appeals to you and your friends.

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 2

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913

Price 5 Cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

### NEWS PERSPECTIVE

#### The National Mexican Policy

As some editors recognize, what was a few weeks ago the President's Mexican policy has become the national Mexican policy. This is a victory for the administration and a credit to the nation. It means that good faith, sobriety and morality have prevailed over insincerity, selfishness and aggression. Congress, the press and the people, with few negligible exceptions, are behind and with the administration, and the disgruntled, shallow jingoes have become as harmless as last winter's blizzards are today.

Three courses were open to us: Full recognition of Huerta and his government, with all that it involves; armed intervention and occupation of Mexico because of our own and other foreign interests there; non-intervention, with strict neutrality, and non-recognition of Huerta for the present. The President and his advisers have chosen the last and best of these courses. The moral sentiment of the nation supports the refusal to recognize Huerta, while the facts as to the Mexican situation—the inability of Huerta to suppress insurrection and establish order and peace—justify the position assumed. If Huerta had succeeded, recognition must have followed regardless of moral objections.

However, the policy adopted—and indorsed by the nation—does not preclude friendly and disinterested advice to Mexico. Such advice the President, through Mr. Lind, tactfully tendered Huerta. The view was expressed in the notes delivered by Mr. Lind that in the judgment of the United States government the pacification of Mexico was conditioned on the calling of an election at an early day, the arrangement of an armistice and the elimination of Gen. Huerta

from the situation by a solemn agreement on his part not to be a candidate for the regular presidency. For the acceptance of this program the President pleaded earnestly and forcefully. But Huerta and his advisers rejected it as strange, unwarranted and even dangerous, although they admitted subsequently that under the Mexican Constitution Huerta could not run for the presidency while holding his provisional office. To make a promise to abide by the constitution was dangerous and unwarranted!

Of course, the constitution in Mexico is not of much value at a time like this. Our government is dealing with facts, not with theories or shadows. Its friendly suggestions were not offensive, and patriotic, high-minded statesmen would have cheerfully accepted them.

But if Huerta and his group choose to stand on their rights and dignity, our government will leave them to the moral and material consequences of their attitude. President Wilson predicts moral isolation and bankruptcy for Huerta, and trusts that he will reconsider and yield. All must hope that this is not too optimistic a view. At any rate, the people will be patient and fair. There will be no ultimatum, no threat of coercion, no violation of Mexican sovereignty. American citizens will be helped to leave Mexico, while those who cannot or will not leave will be vigilantly protected. More than this would mean aggression and war, and few Americans want war with Mexico, either for territory or "glory." The few that want it can be shamed into silence. If partisanship and vainglory are brushed aside, and the people stand by the administration, the Mexican problem will be solved with honor and justice, and without the needless sacrifice of American life or wealth.

### What Next in China?

The worst has happened in China, yet the things associated with the worst in that quarter have not come to pass. Once more the impenetrability of the Orient to the West is illustrated. China has had civil war, war between the north and the south. A few weeks ago seven or nine of the southern provinces were in open rebellion against President Yuan and his provisional government. Naval and land battles were fought; forts were bombarded; lives were recklessly sacrificed. Correspondents predicted a long campaign and a division of China. Southern secession, they asserted, was certain, for military occupation of the entire south by northern troops was impossible, Yuan having neither the troops nor the financial resources for such an enterprise. And, if the south seceded and organized a real republic, monarchy would be restored in the north, with Yuan as king and dictator. Again, a divided China would become the easy prey for foreign aggressors. Russia would grab Mongolia, England would annex Tibet, and Japan would rejoice in the disappearance of a formidable power in the Orient and would watch for opportunities for aggrandizement at China's expense. In short, the gloomiest forecasts were made and the friends of a free and independent China were depressed and troubled.

However, most of the expected calamities failed to appear. Yuan suppressed the rebellion with singularly little difficulty. Some of the secessionist states proclaimed their loyalty and repudiated the revolutionary leaders. In other states the masses remained apathetic while a few scattered bands fought the government troops and were disposed to go over to the victorious side. This enabled Yuan to say that all the rebels were simply bandits or selfish, incompetent malcontents.

That this view was extreme, if not absurd, may be inferred from the fact that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first provisional president, now a fugitive, finally turned against Yuan, whom he had loyally supported, and joined the rebellion. Other able southern generals and statesmen acted as Dr. Sen did. These men are not ambitious politicians reckless enough to precipitate civil war without adequate cause. They may be mistaken, but they believed that Yuan was not sincere, consistent or fair; that he was stubborn, arbitrary, tyrannical and at heart opposed to constitutionalism. They demanded his retirement because

they felt that under him no progress would be made toward genuine republican government. He has repeatedly protested against such charges, and some correspondents and travelers who have visited him assure the West that he is a safe, loyal, moderate republican who is "saving China" by his methods, and that the talk of his dictatorship is baseless.

What the truth is, no one really knows. All that is certain is that there is stagnation in China; that the parliament has done nothing; that Yuan is master of the situation; that there is no constitution and no prospect of the adoption of one in the near future. If Yuan is finally vindicated by events, the world will rejoice and do him honor.



During the autumn Pope Pius will see special moving pictures of the recent convention of Catholics at Milwaukee, together with those of all the great Catholic cathedrals in the United States. The life of the Vatican is said to be so wearing upon the Pope's nerves that entirely new forms of diversion have been ordered by his physicians, so he will travel by "movies."



### Practical Peace Work

The Twentieth Universal Peace Congress was held at The Hague in the latter part of August. The congress was opened amid scenes of enthusiasm, in spite of the recent terrible conflict in the Balkans. The delegates felt that the cause of peace was advancing, and that the futility, folly and criminality of war had been emphasized in a way that must make public sentiment more and more hostile to militarism and jingoism.

The congress felt, however, that something practical should be done at once for the cause of peace. Two resolutions were adopted with this in view. One requested the powers to include the restriction of armaments in the program of the next conference at The Hague, due in 1915. Another recommended the study and discussion by all peace societies of a prepared draft of a general treaty for gradual disarmament, in order that the next congress shall be ready to discuss the matter in a concrete and practical way.

Within a few days after the adjournment of the congress, the Palace of Peace, Mr. Carnegie's splendid gift to the nations and to the cause of arbitration, was opened and dedicated at The Hague with appropriate ceremonies. Leading statesmen spoke as hopefully of the future as the delegates to the congress had spoken. If Mr. Bryan's plan succeeds, and many nations sign treaties of investigation and delay, the Palace of Peace will



have frequent occupants, for investigation will lead to arbitration in most international disputes.

It may be added that the recent stringency in the money market, the high rates of interest and the difficulty of financing legitimate business because of the waste of so much wealth and capital in war and preparations for war are also powerfully working for arbitration and armament limitation. Lloyd George, who has often advocated peace and retrenchment in the interest of social reform, recently again spoke on the subject as follows:

The countries are just scaring each other into this expenditure, and there is no great public opinion in any country of the world, which has the courage to stand up to the people responsible for the expenditure and say that it is time to stop. I am afraid it will end in a great disaster. I do not say the disaster will be in this country, but it will come. The protest will not be about expenditure. It will be about consequences of expenditure. I do not suppose they will get a revolution in any country because a Government is spending money on armaments, but the consequences will be such that people will be goaded into some form of revolutionary protest. Until there is a complete understanding between countries and complete co-operation to resist expenditure on armaments, no one can stop it. No country can run the risk of checking armaments to the point of danger, but until there is a check there is nothing in front of us but increasing taxation.

These words attracted much attention, and many sincere peace men criticised the British cabinet for its failure to take the initiative and to push the policy of armament limitation by agreement. The policy would become popular if men of the first rank in politics, diplomacy and defense were earnest enough and consistent enough to place it on their practical program.



### Minimum Wage: Laws and Administration

We have discussed from time to time the causes and significance of the movement for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and girls. The legislatures this year have not, perhaps, done as much for the minimum wage principle as had been expected of them, but they did something. Where public sentiment was not strong enough to force legislation, commissions were created to study the question and report next year. There is little doubt that within a short time most of our industrial states will have

comprehensive minimum-wage statutes and administrative machinery for the proper enforcement of such statutes.

Meantime we may note the recent forward steps that have been taken in the premises. In Portland, Oregon, an industrial welfare commission has recommended a minimum wage of \$8.64 a week for all women workers in manufacturing establishments, nine hours a day or fifty-four hours a week to constitute the maximum of work for that wage. The state has adopted a minimum wage act, and it is compulsory. The commission's findings will take effect, unless overthrown in the courts.

Wisconsin has adopted a minimum wage act which is regarded by experienced social workers as the most advanced and enlightened of its kind—the best so far adopted in the country, in fact. The law does not determine the minimum wage; it provided that it shall be a *living wage*, local conditions being depended on to determine what, at any time, is a living wage. A living wage, again, is a wage which admits of reasonable comfort, decency and physical and moral well-being.

Under the Wisconsin act any employe may complain to the commission of her wage. An investigation follows, with or without the aid of a wage board of five members. When the minimum living wage has been determined in the case, the industrial commission has full power to enforce payment of this wage, failure to comply being punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The experience of other countries has shown, however, that a minimum wage may cause the discharge of many women and girls who are not efficient enough to earn it. Clearly, the last state of these is worse than the first. To prevent such injustice and hardship, the Wisconsin act provides for the issue of licenses to inefficient or defective employes permitting them to work for wages commensurate with their ability. Every minimum wage act will require a provision of this kind, for while employers may be compelled to pay living wages, they cannot be compelled to pay them to any and all employes. The beginners, the slow learners, the inefficient would be dismissed and the abler and more energetic employes retained. How many of the present evils the license system is capable of reintroducing is, of course, a question to be answered by experience.

### A Greek Institution for Women

Travelers to Greece have been surprised at the number of philanthropical institutions with which it abounds, says a contributor to the Charity Organization Review of London. The Evangelismos Hospital, the Girls' Orphanage, the Parnassus evening classes for the poor, and a number of other similar establishments are too well known to require describing. But there is one less generally known institution which should especially interest women, as it was entirely started by them, and is still under their management. It is the *Ouvroir des femmes pauvres*, the principal object of which is the encouragement of all hand-made manufacture.

We know that Penelope and other high-born ladies of ancient Greece devoted much time to their homes. This custom still exists in the provinces and among Greek ladies of the East, who, with the assistance of their maids, work at their daughters' trousseaux from the time these future brides are in their cradles. Women in less easy circumstances are often called upon to assist in preparing these trousseaux, which fill many trunks and last a lifetime. The women of Crete are particularly skilful in rearing silkworms and in spinning and weaving silk. There were frequent risings against the Turks in Crete, and the result was always an influx of Cretan refugees in Athens, where the ladies' committees assisted them liberally. On one of these occasions the ladies thought it would be a pleasant way of helping the refugees to set up looms for them and try to dispose of their fabrics. Then the ladies conceived the idea of bringing all the workers together in one building. The City of Athens at once offered them a site for this building in one of the loveliest and healthiest spots of the metropolis. Then the public-spirited Andr  as Syngros, who had already done very much for the institutions of his country, came forward with a princely subscription.

It was not long before women from all parts of Greece flocked to this establishment. As soon as the ladies saw this they opened out other departments, such as embroidery, lace-making, the preparing of trousseaux and layettes, and finally the making of Turkey carpets.

The object being to provide work for the greatest possible number of hands, the ladies tried to use very little machinery, thereby producing better goods in every department.

Soon they were able to admit young children. These were taught reading and writing, and they were given rags on which to learn sewing. As soon as their work became worth anything, they were paid for it.

At first the women employed at this place brought their bread and cheese or olives for their lunch. Soon, however, the ladies started a kitchen, where the poor woman could get a plate of warm food without the loss of time involved in going home at mid-day. Here, again, Mr. Syngros's generosity showed itself. Not content with subscribing handsomely to the soup-kitchen, he had a spacious and well-lighted dining-hall built within the grounds of the establishment, entirely at his own expense.

This establishment produces every kind of hand-made fabric, from the fine gossamer to which they give the name of spider's web, to the crinkly mixture of silk and cotton known in our country as cr  pon, and a thick cotton fabric very much like Oxford. All are very superior to ours in durability on account of their being hand-made, to say nothing of their genuineness. Another branch of this establishment has been a great boon to ladies in reduced circumstances, who do not wish it to be known that they work for their living. It is a permanent exhibition where ladies' work is sold for a trifling commission without their names ever reaching beyond the ear of the lady superintendent.

The International Lyceum Association, which is composed of a thousand of the well-known lyceum and chautauqua workers, will, this year, hold its eleventh annual convention at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, September 15-19, inclusive. For the past three years this organization has held its convention at Winona Lake, Ind., and it has been invited to hold the convention of 1914 at Chautauqua, New York.

There is perhaps no other union of forces with quite the unique distinction that the I. L. A. claims. It is made up of those who furnish the performances, the managers who conduct the business end of this vast and growing movement, and agents who sell the programs to about 2,000 various chautauqua assemblies and 15,000 lyceum courses, and the committeemen who annually spend a sum estimated at \$10,000,000 for lyceum and chautauqua attractions.

The report of the Fine Arts Commission charged with the preparation of plans for the beautification of the Panama Canal has been completed. The plans consist of landscape effects to make artistic the approaches to the canal, as well as the locks, and the country through which the great waterway has been cut. As far as possible the commission proposes to preserve existing beautiful landscapes and to supplement them by the planting of trees. The preliminary report was drafted by Daniel C. French, chairman of the commission, and Frederick Law Olmstead, who went to the Canal Zone as a special committee.

# DECISION BY BALLOT ON MOTION PICTURES

Mabell S. C. Smith

THE woman on the other side of the table is laughing heartily. You can see her perfectly, although the room is dark enough for the motion pictures to stand out undimmed upon the screen. You can see that the man next her has a gold tip on his fountain pen, that the warm brown walls are covered with handsome photographs of good subjects, that the rug under the table is green. This is a condition—twilight and not midnight—strenuously insisted upon by all the forces working for the betterment of moving pictures and their environment. Among these forces is the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures at one of whose Censoring Committee's meetings you are a guest.

"That cowgirl is becoming an actress of power," comments a member, recognizing a figure frequently seen.

"She has improved this winter," says some one else.

"Very convincing," murmurs another, quite as if it were a real theater in which he was analyzing the work of a leading woman.

Then the lights are switched on and the gathering is silent and serious while every one marks his ballot with the decisions that are to go into the summing up which will eliminate this film from the moving picture world or decree its change in part or send it on its way to rejoice not only the public but the heart of the manufacturer.

The National Board is composed of three main committees, all volunteer. To the Censoring Committee belongs Mrs. Florence L. Gill of Flushing, N. Y., a C. L. S. C. reader of the Class of 1915 and an earnest civic worker.

"Naturally, from the nature of our duties we are a larger body than the others," explains Mrs. Gill. "There are about ninety of us. We are divided into groups of ten or fifteen, and these sections, one or another of them, sit morning and afternoon, every day of the week."

"Like you, everybody is interested in civics, I suppose."

"In civics or education or social work."

"How many films can you observe at a session?"

"If there is not much discussion we can get through ten or a dozen. Of

course, if argument arises it may consume valuable moments of our three hours, but discussion always helps us in future judgments by establishing precedents."

The ballot comments on every point on which presentation to the general



Mr. Howe



Mr. Cocks



Miss Levien



Mrs. Gill

Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Director of "The People's Institute" and Chairman of the General Committee of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures.  
Mr. Orrin S. Cocks, a representative on the General Committee, from the Laity League of the Federation of Churches.  
Miss Sonya Levien, Educational Secretary, National Board.  
Mrs. Florence L. Gill, member of Censoring Committee.

public may be criticized. A wild chase of a would-be reporter by a crowd of angry women may truthfully be checked as having no educational, artistic, or ethical value while it has a high degree of amusement value, which, according to the standards adopted by the Board "should be understood as applying to all that which is entertaining or interesting."

Here is one of the ballots used by the committee:

Ballot of Meeting at..... Date....  
Title.....

Maker .....

Passed without Change.

Passed subject to specific eliminations.  
(Kindly note eliminations on reverse side of ballot).

Condemned in toto.

(Kindly note reasons on reverse side of ballot).

In case any member is dissatisfied with the verdict of the majority and wishes an appeal it should be indicated as follows:

(A) Picture appealed to a larger Censoring Committee .....

(B) Picture appealed to the General Committee .....

Members desiring an appeal of a verdict are requested to be present, if possible, at the time of review or at least express their views in writing for the consideration of the General Committee.

Signature.....

Comments on Picture to be Reported to Manufacturer.

Educational Value.

Good..... Fair..... None.....

Artistic Value.

Good..... Fair..... None.....

Ethical Value.

Good..... Fair..... None.....

Amusement Value.

Good..... Fair..... None.....

Further Comment.

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## The Chautauquan

picture of the Roman Forum is replaced over the hole in the wall through which the lantern rays have shot their stories to the screen, when the members have laughed their way to the elevator, then the secretary in charge gathers up the ballots and files them away for the attention of the clerk who tabulates them for the benefit of the manufacturers and the Board.

Sometimes the hours are not so peaceful as they have been this morning. Some one may enter an objection to a scene as immoral or indecent or gruesome—these are the three points on which criticism is based—and after the question has been threshed out the objection is listed for the attention of the manufacturer.

Does he heed the objection? He does indeed. It is worth his while to do so. If he does not either cut out that scene entirely or replace it by something which the committee will accept as unobjectionable his name as the maker of this film will be sent country-wide in the weekly bulletin of pictures passed and rejected to some two hundred and fifty correspondents—social workers, mayors of cities, chiefs of police—and the people responsible will keep a sharp lookout for the appearance of this undesirable offering. The correspondents are also notified that, owing to this manufacturer's bad behavior, his work is no longer censored by the Board. This throws suspicion upon the man's whole output, and he soon finds himself with a waning demand for his stock. It has seldom been necessary to adopt these measures, for the manufacturers are usually willing to make all the changes desired. Some of them save the expense incurred by the possible rejection of a film as improper in subject by submitting its scenario for censoring, though that does not release them from the obligation to present the whole thing when it is made. It is cheaper to reject a five or ten dollar scenario than to lose the five or ten thousand dollars or more often spent on production.

In the year 1912 the Board examined 450,000,000 feet of film and refused to pass 4,120,000 feet—a loss to the manufacturers of \$405,000—so it pays in cold cash to have the "values" of pictures ring true.

Yet it is the manufacturer who is most urgent that his work be censored. The experience was not forced upon him; he demanded it. It was the manufacturer who, in the spring of 1909 went

to the People's Institute in New York City and asked that a Board of Censorship be formed. He was being injured, he said, by adverse public opinion caused by the presentation of films made by ignorant or irresponsible or careless people. Everyone connected with motion pictures was getting a bad name—manufacturers, middlemen, exhibitors. It was a state of affairs that might be bettered and at once if every film that was manufactured should be submitted to the inspection of a disinterested body of intelligent people.

The idea was an inspiration. Within three months the board, at first local, became national. The headquarters is in New York, for in or near the city practically all the films are manufactured, the output of a small number of independents being only about 2 per cent of the entire amount put on the market.

The Advisory Committee of the National Board is made up of men like Rev. Lyman Abbott, one of the members of the Educational Council of the C. L. S. C., Felix Adler, founder of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, Andrew Carnegie, Edward T. Devine and Jacob A. Riis, social workers. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Bishop David H. Greer (Protestant Episcopal, Diocese of New York), Robert Stuart MacArthur, president Baptist World Alliance, Hamilton Holt, editor of the "Independent," George W. Kirchwey, professor of law at Columbia University, George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and Egerton L. Winthrop, head of the Board of Education of New York City. This committee acts, as its name indicates, in an advisory capacity.

The General Committee is made up of eleven members at large and of fourteen representatives of organizations, such as charitable societies, civic leagues, the Y. M.- and Y. W. C. A., the Laity League of the Federation of Churches, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and the People's Institute. To this General Committee, headed by Frederic C. Howe, are referred appeals from the decisions of the Censoring Committee for whose membership it holds itself responsible as it does for the general activities and policies of the whole board. This committee meets twice a week. No member of any of the three committees receives any salary. The General Secretary, Mr.

John Collier, and the other three salaried members of the staff have no votes. No matter how fat the manufacturer's pocket-book, lobbying and graft are not in his vocabulary.

What are some of the problems with which the National Board is concerning itself? First it is trying to bring about a constant general improvement in the picture themes and their development. In the four years of its existence the board has wrought an enormous advance, and no succeeding four years can ever do as much because never again will there be so wide a gap to span. Yet there must be continual change for the better and this must be brought about in spite of the fact that, owing to the present system of program-making, exhibitors cannot choose what they will give the public. Consequently films must be made dependent on human interest alone, and they must hold the attention of the daily audiences of 8,000,000 people gathered in some 16,000 picture shows, including adults and youths and small children. Americans of ten generations and other Americans in all stages of the Americanizing process, with all the differences that age, sex, nationality and race can conjure up. Could there be any stronger testimony to the unity of human interest than the daily presence of these 8,000,000 observers?

Next, the Board is trying, though not yet with success, to work toward some way of providing programs different from that now in operation. At present the middleman or exchange contracts to take a certain number of films or an example of every film that certain manufacturers produce. From these he makes up programs arbitrarily with an eye to keeping his stock in motion conveniently rather than to any appropriateness of the numbers of his program to each other or to the kind of audience that will be gathered by the exhibitors to whom he leases his pictures. An exhibitor cannot break a program. If, when he sees a picture on the screen, he does not like it he has no recourse but to take it out, thereby shortening his program and earning the condemnation of his patrons. It is hoped that in time some clearing house system will be devised which will permit intelligent choice by exhibitors who like to make suitable adjustments.

Third among the pressing questions before the Board is that of enlarging the educational usefulness of the motion picture. The whirlwind popularity of





Dr. Devine



Mr. Carnegie



Lyman Abbott



Mr. Gompers



Mr. Holt



Jacob Riis



Dr. MacArthur



Bishop Greer

Members of the Advisory Committee of the National Board of Censorship of Moving Pictures.

the "movies" made restraint the first necessity—the elimination of the corrupt and vicious films everywhere shown. Later came the desire to use the moving picture for educational purposes, and today the present status of the motion picture situation is such that this constructive work is the most important consideration of any one who has to deal with the production or presentation of films. All sorts of social work may be advanced by this direct

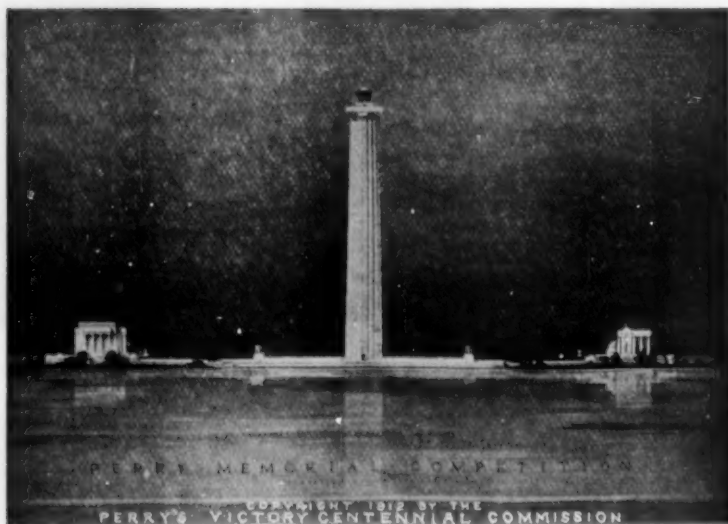
visual appeal—playground operation, model housing, "clean-ups." As a school adjunct for the teaching of geography in all its phases it is invaluable. Explanations of machinery may be illustrated where actual machines are unattainable. Scientific information, especially the results of microscopy, may be disseminated to student and casual observer alike. Clergymen are advocating illustration of sermons and Bible readings. Social centers are promoting not only recreation but "Swat the Fly" campaigns. These are but a hint of the wealth of educational possibilities open to the moving picture. Through the educational department of one of the distributing agencies it is possible to hire films outside of the usual program arrangement previously described. It is

a dream of Miss Sonya Levien, Educational Secretary of the National Board of Censorship, that there shall be an exchange system of films among schools and colleges all over the country. The idea is commanding. Miss Levien will be glad to take up any phases of the subject with correspondents who address her at 50 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Higher than educational possibilities, woven through all possibilities for the motion picture, is its great power as a moral teacher, a power shown in no uncertain way as it winds off the reel before the Censoring Committee of the National Board of Censorship whose own power, destructive and constructive, is purely moral, whose "big stick" is moral influence.

NOTE.—The Chautauquan Newsmagazine for June 7, 1913, contained a comprehensive illustrated review of "The Era of the Motion Picture." See also Highways and Byways paragraphs in issues of June 7, 21, 28, and this number. Motion pictures of National Parks furnished by the Department of the Interior in the interest of conservation of natural resources, were shown at Chautauqua, New York, this season.

# PERRY MEMORIAL AT PUT-IN-BAY



**A**LL through the summer months the celebrations of the Perry's Victory Centennial and of the Hundred Years of Peace between England and the United States have been making gay the harbors of the lake states. The battleship "Niagara," recovered from the waters of Lake Erie where she had lain for ninety years, has made a round of visits and once again has shown her sturdiness in fire and storm and mimic fight.\*

Although the final celebrations will be held in Louisville from September 29-October 5, the culminating event of the season was that around the partly finished Memorial at Put-in-Bay on September 10, the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie.

The design for the Memorial, shown in the accompanying illustration, was selected in a remarkable architectural competition conducted at Washington, D. C., in January, 1912, under the auspices of the National Commission of

Fine Arts. Fifty-four designs were submitted by architects throughout the country, and the first prize was unanimously awarded to Messrs. J. H. Freeland and A. D. Seymour, Jr., of New York City.

The Memorial is being erected on a reservation of about fourteen acres in extent secured by the State of Ohio. It is on a narrow neck of land on Put-in-Bay Island; it has about fourteen hundred feet of water front on both sides—the lake on one side and the Bay on the other. It overlooks the scene of the battle of Lake Erie, and is near the spot where the American and British officers killed in that battle have lain for a century until removed on September 11 to a more imposing resting place in the rotunda of the splendid column which forms the central feature of the Memorial. A bronze statue of Perry is to stand in the center of the rotunda.

The plaza will rise in a gradual ascent from the water's edge on each side to a level of 12 feet. It will be 758 feet long and 461 feet wide. The Doric column in the center is 330 feet high, surmounted by a spectators' gallery reached by electric elevators above which will tower in an immense bronze tripod holding a beacon light flashing

its rays heavenward and seen for miles over Lake Erie. It will be 45 feet in diameter at the base and 35 feet at the top—the highest column in the world.

The building on the left is an historical museum which will contain relics of American historical events, and particularly of the War of 1812. On the right is a colonnade serving as the background of a statue symbolizing Peace by Arbitration and commemorative of the Treaty of Ghent whose signing on December 24th, 1814, ended the War of 1812. Every detail of this architectural conception will appear with equal charm to the eye from both sides, from the waters of Put-in-Bay westward and those of Lake Erie eastward. The material used in the Memorial will be of white granite tooled to impart a brilliant texture.

The Museum is to house a collection of Perryana as well as arms, books, paintings, engravings and relics which pertain to the period and are reminiscent of the War of 1812. At the two ends of the gallery decorative paintings illustrative of the battle of Lake Erie will be set in place. A frieze of panels carved in the granite and bearing the shields of the forty-eight States of the Union will run around the entire façade.

The height of the columns of the Colonnade will be the same as those of the Museum, thus preserving a symmetrical sky-line. The statue will be of heroic size, cast in bronze, and about fifteen feet in height.

To tie together the three elements of the composition there will be laid out on the main terraces and in the spaces between the Column and the flanking buildings a scheme of landscape gardening. Four large vases at the center terrace and smaller ones at the ends will serve to embellish the general layout and at either end of the steps leading from the water's edge a bronze standard bearing the national flag will be erected. Furthermore in deference to the naval character of the Memorial it is proposed to use as attributes in the treatment of the grounds bronze cannon, mortars and anchors presented by the Navy Department.

\*On her way to the elaborate celebration in Buffalo last week, the refitted "Niagara" stopped for a Chautauqua County greeting at Barcelona harbor. This is the Lake Erie port at Westfield, N. Y., where the historic portage road to Mayville and Chautauqua Lake begins. The Chautauquan Newsmagazine issued a special Perry Celebration number on July 12.

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## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and  
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston  
June 23 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 Furness Ab'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
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July 12 London  
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July 14 Paris  
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July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 25 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
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Aug. 18 Naples  
Aug. 19 Pompeii  
Aug. 20 Capri  
Aug. 21 Amalfi  
Aug. 22 Brindisi  
Aug. 23 Corfu  
Aug. 24 Patras  
Aug. 25 Athens  
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Aug. 30 Delphi  
Sept. 1 Olympia  
Sept. 3 Olympia  
Sept. 3 Patras  
Sept. 4 Palermo  
Sept. 5 Naples  
Sept. 7 Algiers  
Sept. 14  
Due New York



The Tower of London, as here seen, is of various dates. The central building, now a museum, dates in large part from the time of the Conqueror. In one corner is the earliest Norman Chapel in England. The square tower to the left, with its over-hung battlements, likewise implies a war-fare in which the besiegers approached the very walls. The large round towers on the other hand are of later date and imply long range fighting, while the low and massive fortifications at the left are still later and in their embrasures are mounted cannon which are now obsolete in their turn.

Modern defenses are to be found far removed from the cities which they protect, in concealed forts, or in the case of London alone in the great navy which guards the British coasts.

### THE TOWER OF LONDON

Sternly planted in one corner of a tiny walled enclosure, scarcely two miles square, the Tower served as the castle of ancient London. "The City," as all English towns are called, whether small or great, which boast the possession of a bishop, had its cathedral dedicated to Saint Paul, its walls pierced by convenient gates, and lastly, its chief fortress situated at the point of greatest danger or most vital interest, in this case at the river corner, looking toward the sea.

Of this city of the Saxon and the Conqueror, little that is ancient now remains. The walls which never yielded to armed attack, long ago fell before the surging growth of the great metropolis. The great Gothic cathedral succumbed to the great fire six hundred years after the Battle of Hastings, to be replaced with an Italian exotic by the genius of Sir Christopher Wren. Only the Tower remains as a monument to the purpose and the power of the great Norman. Its building,—or re-building,—by the victor of Hastings is an example of that masterly thoroughness with which he tightened his grip on the conquered realm.

But the Tower offered protection not only against foes without. It existed quite as much to protect its master against London, as to protect London against her foes. This latter use it performed but passively at best. The Tower of London never repelled an invader. Since its great builder landed on the English coast

nearly eight hundred and fifty years ago, English soil has never been trodden by the foot of an enemy. Hence the great fortress has served only the ignoble purpose of protecting a king against his jealous subjects, or the faction of the ins against the faction of the outs. The dungeons of the Tower can tell one of the saddest stories in history. Here kings kept safe the rivals whom they feared. Here courtiers in disgrace or wives of whom their lords grew weary, passed from the sunlight of favor into the great shadow, and reformers expiated the crime of unsuccess.

City and Tower have undergone great changes with the passing years. The city walls are broken down and the picturesque gates removed. The Lord Mayor's medieval pomp adorns a festal scene, but awes no evil doer and guides no civic life. In quaint costume the harmless "Beefeater," unmindful of the garbled English of his once Norman military title, stands guard at the ungated entrance, while the portcullis, high drawn, hangs rusting upon its unused chains. The armor in which men trusted now adorns the Museum in the great castle hall, while the Crown Jewels fill a show case in an unused tower.

But think not that life has waned or power has passed. For London City is the world's counting house where sit the masters of the game who, unseen, unheard, guide the great currents of the world's hurrying life.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and  
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston  
June 23 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 Furness Ab'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
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July 8 Stratford  
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July 9 London  
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July 27 Interlaken  
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Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
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Aug. 11 Innsbruck  
Aug. 12 Munich  
Aug. 13 Munich  
Aug. 14 Munich  
of Bayreuth  
Aug. 15 Nurnberg or  
Bayreuth  
Aug. 16 Nurnberg or  
Bayreuth  
Aug. 17 Rothenburg  
Bayreuth  
Aug. 8 To Dresden  
Aug. 19 Dresden  
Aug. 20 Dresden  
Aug. 21 Dresden  
Aug. 22 Berlin  
Aug. 23 Berlin  
Aug. 24 Berlin  
Aug. 25 Berlin  
Aug. 26 Berlin  
Aug. 27 Berlin  
Aug. 28 Hamburg  
Aug. 29 Hamburg  
Sept. 16  
Due New York

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.

## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

### Talking Points

An organizer writes: "In my experience the most effective argument with the parent regarding the Chautauqua Home Reading Course is that it gives the parent a knowledge of many topics presented in the school life of the child. This produces a common interest thus making child and parent thoroughly companionable.

"With the teacher the argument prevails that the subject matter treated, while related to school work, is broader in its scope and more varied in its topics, consequently is restful regarding the matter studied, helpful in school work and an acquisition of knowledge in the broader sense of the word. The objection given to taking the full course is that it requires too much time and my answer is that it is so systematized that it takes less time than one would think, and that after having read awhile one naturally forms the habit of systematic reading which is an economy of time invaluable to the busy person."

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About one-half of our Club are planning to resume the Chautauqua reading this winter outside of the regular club work, because of the attractive course offered and the mental discipline.

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We are a Chautauquan family. My brother graduated in '87, my father and youngest brother in '06, my sister-in-

law in '07, and mother and myself in '12.

### Letter Circles

Pleasant, chatty, personal letters are those which the letter circles organized by Miss Una B. Jones of Stittville, New York, keep in circulation. A recent collection from 1908 tells of a winter in California, of a long western trip, of a new house triumphantly finished in spite of the builder's broken promises, and of three more seals added to a Chautauqua diploma. A member of the Browning Circle of Warren, Ohio, enclosed for each contributor to the collection one of the programs of the annual meeting of her circle.

### From the Field

Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton, one of the C. L. S. C. Field Secretaries, has won many friends in the course of her pleasant task of carrying the Chautauqua message. None are warmer than those of Beaver, Pennsylvania. One of her listeners says, "To hear a person speak sustainedly on a high plane and with wonderfully genuine emotion was to me more than sermons." The circle had a review of her discourse, and spoke of what most impressed them. One said that she was most moved by the thought that there is no aristocracy except that of character. Another found helpful the definition of culture—"True culture consists in the knowledge of the

nature and relationship of things." Other liked to know that she "didn't need to remember it all."

One of Miss Hamilton's excellent suggestions in Illinois has resulted in starting of "Rural Route" Circles. C. L. S. C. member in Streator organized a circle about ten miles out town on Route 6. It was called Maple Grove Circle and did fine work. The first year they started in with the school teachers, two who had been teachers before they married, and another. The circle became a real center. They began serving refreshments after the work of the class was over to repay their husbands for supporting them. Then the men became interested. Last year four men read to the women, though they would not enrol. When the weather was bad and also the roads some of them saw what they called a union C. L. S. C. supper at six or soon after. Then they could get to the class work early. When they did this they did not invite those in the circle, for then some might be kept at home to get supper. They invited the whole family of each member of the circle. Every one went out—hired girl, hired man, children, all. Sometimes they served supper twenty-five or thirty. After that those who were not C. L. S. C. read played flinch or other games.

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The Chautauqua at the Ocean Assembly, Maine, in August had a program rich in interest and variety. The first session of the C. L. S. C.



Flashlight of Banquet of the Society of the Hall in the Grove, 1913. Chautauqua, New York.



## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

## An Art Acrostic

The Montgomery (Alabama) Circle completed its first four-year cycle this year and celebrated with "commencement" exercises at which eleven graduates were given their diplomas and a large roll of white and gold ribbon—their colors.

The festivities included two guessing contests. One used twenty-two of the pictures from "Mornings with Masters in Art." Correctness in answering was rewarded for the name of the picture and the artist, with accurate spelling.

The other contest was the solution of an acrostic which is given below.

"R" was a master of the brush, whose wondrous light and shade, Has shed a glory round his name which ages ne'er can fade.

"A" carved the leader of the Jews an awe inspiring sight,

And flooded Peter's lofty dome, with heaven's descended light.

"P" scorning earthly objects, chose models from the sky,

And chiseled lordly Zeus in majesty on high.

"H" was a rollicking fellow, a jolly Dutchman he,

Whose smiling faces laugh at us in galleries o'er the sea.

Released from book and candle and eke from sacring bell,

"A" painted angels, wondrous fair, within his monkish cell.

"E" is for the Fleming bold, the father of his art,

Whose teachings traveled far and wide e'en from the very start.

"L's" fame as master of the brush sublime,

Will stand unchallenged till the end of time.

"S," the "Perfect Painter," excelled in every line,

His works so true to nature fall just short of divine.

"A" was a Grecian painter whose work displayed such skill

His rivals yielded him the palm with eager right good will.

"N" was a sculptor famed of old, who carved in marble pulpits bold,

In Sienna's and Pisa's noble pile are grand exponents of his style.

"T" painted woman. Oh! so wondrous fair,

He seemed to fix the gleam of sunset in their hair.

"T" stands for one of the Jewish race: not long from us he went,

Pictures from brave little Holland to all the world he sent.

Rembrandt. 2. Angelo. 3. Phidias.

Colin. 5. Angelico. 6. (Van) Eyck.

Leonardo. 8. Sarto. 9. Apelles.

Nicola Pisano. 11. Titian. 12. Israels.

LAKE ERIE AND THE STORY OF COMMODORE PERRY. By Edward Payson Morton. Detroit: McMinn and Gear. 25 cents.

Dr. Motion has written a tale for fourth and fifth grade pupils which makes entertaining reading for children of a larger growth. Especially will the historically inclined who have been following the Perry Centennial celebrations either in body or in spirit be interested in the trip of Carrie and James to the places between Buffalo and Detroit which have some connection with the War of 1812. The party went to Chautauqua, which has a few lines of comment.

ON HEROES, HERO-WORSHIP, AND THE HEROIC IN HISTORY. By Thomas Carlyle. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Bibliography, by Herbert S. Murch, Ph.D. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. 75 cents.

This admirable edition is the latest addition to Heath's English Classics. The book is produced in a fashion to appeal both to the young and old. The size of the volume and the type are pleasant to the hand and eye. Carlyle's own summary of the lectures follows them. The Notes are stimulating and not overdone and ample bibliography gives the reader opportunity to expand his work on each chapter.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Allen C. Thomas, A.M. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. \$1.50.

A new history of England is always something of an event not only to teachers but to all who are interested in seeing presented attractively the story of the ancestors of the early comers to America. Mr. Thomas has prepared a well-ordered book in which the life of the people is not smothered by politics and in which economics is not lost to sight in the smoke of battle. The pictures are many of them interesting reproductions from old drawings; genealogical tables are sufficiently frequent; bibliographies are appended to each chapter; there are maps in great variety and an appendix furnishes among other important items a brief history of Continental Europe so that the reader may unite the Continent with the Island in his survey.

THE CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS. By P. Chalmers Mitchell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.50 net.

Mr. Mitchell has used to excellent advantage, the splendid facilities of the Zoological Society of London, of which he is secretary. He has gathered into this large and attractive volume a wealth of material concerning the structure and particularly concerning the habits of young animals from the protozoa to man. His own observations, experiences with animals in captivity illuminate many passages in the book.

It is quite plain that the author's sympathies are with the Darwinian school of evolutionists. While he is

quite willing to confess, for instance, that coloration and pattern of markings on animals are often the outer expression of internal structure, and primarily have no significance, he believes that color patterns have been selected, modified and made persistent by selection because they proved useful to the animal. Accordingly he accepts the ideas of concealing and warning colors and believes even in sexual selection—the most frequently combatted of the Darwinian ideas concerning coloration. In this matter he sides with the body of field naturalists and trainers as against the laboratory students who generally range on the other side of the question. He aligns himself similarly, though not so pronouncedly, in the matter of animal psychology. The distinction he draws between animals that are tame in captivity and domesticated animals is an interesting one. He thinks a tame animal has been modified by kindness and custom into permitting a familiarity that is unnatural. Hence there may come at any time a more or less sudden assumption of the wild character, which is always slumbering beneath the acquired gentleness. In the case of our domesticated animals, however, long selective breeding has altered the nature of the beasts. All high spirited animals with courage to resist our wills and with strength to make their resistance effective are promptly killed. The pusillanimous members of the tribe are alone permitted to live and produce their kind. By means of thousands of years of such degrading selection man has at last produced mean spirited creatures who will do his will even when he brutally maltreats them.

The illustrations are unusual in character. The full page plates are copies of pictures painted on colored Japanese silk. The text pictures were probably drawn on a stippled paper. The result is very artistic, and yet strikes one accustomed to the sharp drawings of scientific plates as a little too "impressionistic" to suit the character of the book. This may well be prejudice on the part of the reviewer. The book is interesting, valuable and ornamental.

S. C. Schmucker.

TWELVE GREAT PICTURES. By Henry Turner Bailey. Boston: Prang and Company. \$1.50.

This is a book in which extremes meet,—extremes represented in the author's personality. He is an artist and as such is familiar with art processes, conscious of all the abstractions of art, composition, line, value, etc., the very mention of which usually kills a book for the lay reader. On the other hand he is a man of sentiment, deeply religious and human, quite as prone as the layman can ever be to get sentiment out of pictures,—or to read it into them, if you will,—no whit deterred by the professional scorn of his fellow craftsmen.

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He has chosen twelve pictures which appeal to him. He does not pretend that they are the world's twelve masterpieces or dogmatize as to their superlative merit. They are meaningful to him, and he tells us their meaning, he sees it. Of course no one else would choose these same pictures or find them the same meaning. The author would be the last to expect or wish for a uniformity. Our loves and our understandings among pictures as among men, are too much influenced by temperament, by experience, by accident to make any such uniformity possible. Sometimes his choice and his interpretation are alike surprising. No matter. The author uses art in the true way, as a stimulus to the imagination which is allowed to roam unchecked under the inspired leading.

Most remarkable is the author's use of line diagrams (not drawings) to elucidate the composition of these pictures. To actually eliminate faces and all identifiable objects and reduce a picture to mere abstractions of line, a daring procedure, especially in a popular treatise, but the effect is magical. It separates the sheep from the goats in an amazing manner,—even to the extent of discrediting,—it seems to the present writer,—some of the author's choices. Thus, the power of Michelangelo's Creation of Man, as thus represented, is overpowering; the St. Barbara is amazing. But the Golden Stair yields a quite indifferent diagram and the Transfiguration scarce any at all. But there are plenty of other ways of being great, and our author is not one to measure art by a single characteristic.

The most striking characteristic of the book is its sentiment, in which the uninitiated will recognize with pleasure the unspoiled human faculty which technical practice of art is wont to atrophy in all but the chosen few.

H. H. Powers

**THE PRINCESS AND THE GJBLIN**. Simplified from George Macdonald. Elizabeth Lewis. Philadelphia: J. Lippincott Company. 50 cents net. Even if we are not prepared to add the value of simplified "classics" we find in this edition of the Macdonald story a charming presentation of a charming tale. Six full page color drawings show a fascinating little princess. The tone is unimpeachable.

### Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the *Highways and Byways* of this number.

1. *Question and Answers*. What is the fair minimum wage in this community?
2. *Reading*. From "A Reading Journey Through Mexico" in *The Chautauquan* for August, 1911.
3. *Paper*. The Hague Tribunal.
4. *Address*. Chinese Characteristics.
5. *Report*. Character of Motion Pictures I have seen.

## Personalia

Director Charles H. Judd, of the School of Education at the University of Chicago, has been appointed one of the American delegates to the International Conference on Education to be held at the Hague in September. Professor Judd taught in the Chautauqua Summer Schools and lectured during the season of 1908.

Pennsylvania State College, under the presidency of Edwin Erle Sparks (contributor to The Chautauquan and platform speaker several seasons) is establishing a record in college agricultural exhibits for education of farmers at state fairs. Fourteen of these fair exhibits will have been held by the end of September.

Ex-Congressman Peter A. Porter of Tonawanda, N. Y., who spoke at Chautauqua, June 30, on "The Hundred Years of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples," was the principal speaker on "historical day," September 3, of the Buffalo celebration of Perry's Victory Centennial.

Ex-President William H. Taft, now professor at Yale (at Chautauqua, 1904) was unanimously elected president of the American Bar Association at Montreal, September 3.

Among speakers at the remarkable International Congress on School Hygiene at Buffalo the last week in August, were United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, Dr. Luther H. Gulick and Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, known to Chautauqua audiences.

## Efficiencygrams

September 13

The spirit of God is within you.

September 14

Smile. It is worth while making a point of it.

September 15

With love in your heart forgiveness is easy.

September 16

Do yourself full justice as you do it to others.

September 17

We must live and we should earn a fulness of life by studying its laws and following them.

September 18

Impulse grows to desire, desire to will, will to achievement.

September 19

The day of competition to outdo your fellowman has gone by, but the day of competition to help him is here, brighter and busier than ever.

# Books on Entertaining

"The Home Library of Entertaining," compiled by Paul Pierce, Editor,  
"The National Food Magazine."

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**DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS**—Dinner giving for the convenience of the busy housewife. How to send the Invitation—How to Serve in Proper Form, Dinners and Luncheons, with Menus and Recipes—Simple Menu—More Elaborate Menu—A Full Course Dinner—The Ease of a Course Dinner—Luncheon Menus—Simple Luncheon—More Elaborate Luncheon—Dinners and Entertainments for Patriotic, Holiday, and Special Occasions. "Ice Breakers," Suggestions for Dinner, Menu and Place Cards, Table Stories, Toasts, Table Decorations. Helps Over Hard Places—Hints to the Hostess—Don't for the Table—The Emergency Mistress—Passing the Loving-Cup.

**SUPPERS**—Chafing-Dish Suppers—German, Dutch and Bohemian Suppers—Entertaining in the Modern Apartment—Suppers for Special Occasions—Miscellaneous Suppers.

**BREAKFASTS AND TEAS**—Breakfasts at High Noon—Typical Breakfast Menus—Bride-Elect Breakfasts—Bon-Voyage Breakfasts—Spring and Autumn Breakfasts. The Modern Five O'clock Tea—Scotch Teas—Japanese Teas—Valentine Teas—Miscellaneous Tea Parties. Unique Ideas for Teas.

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